Case 1:17-cr-00417-AKH Document 113 Filed 05/31/19 Page 1 of 32

J5EKKOU1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 4 17 CR 417 (AKH) V. 5 ALI KOURANI, Jury Trial 6 Defendant. 7 8 New York, N.Y. May 14, 2019 9 11:05 a.m. Before: 10 11 HON. ALVIN K. HELLERSTEIN, 12 District Judge And A Jury 13 14 15 APPEARANCES 16 GEOFFREY S. BERMAN 17 United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York 18 AMANDA L. HOULE EMIL J. BOVE III 19 Assistant United States Attorneys 20 ALEXEI SCHACHT 21 Attorney for Defendant 22 ALSO PRESENT: KERI SHANNON, Special Agent FBI MARGARET SHIELDS, Paralegal, US Attorney's Office 23 24 25

(In open court; jury not present)

THE COURT: At around 9:45 last night, we emailed to both sides a proposed jury charge and a proposed verdict form.

Mr. Ross will mark the proposed jury charge as what I think is my next court exhibit, which will be 4, and the proposed verdict form as 5.

There's a slight change in the top. We'll give you the copy that will replace the one we sent to you last night.

I'd like to draw to your attention my procedures with the jury charge. Although I read much of this, I will also be extemporaneous. If someone on the jury asks for amplification, I may reread, or explain, or depart in some fashion from the literal words of the jury charge. So I don't give out the charge to the jurors. It's just read orally. If they have a question, they'll come back and ask for guidance.

Now, I do this because I've found, in many years of practice, that when you give a long document to a person, that person's reading is unreliable. I've found the most intelligent people read things wrong, and unless you are able, I think, to relate to people and see what they understand and what they don't, that there's things that can be misunderstood.

Secondly, some people on the jury will be better readers than others and will then take on the role of explaining things to the other jurors if they have written charges. That's not good. The jurors should be equal. If

they need guidance, they should come out and ask for it. So I can involve both sides and myself in giving guidance.

Third, sometimes when juries deliberate for a long time and become deadlocked in one thing or another, emotions get very high, and it's a very good outlet as they feel to go out and ask the judge to give them a better explanation of something or other. So for these reasons, I don't give out a written charge.

This is the only copy you're going to get. There's a specific reason for giving you a separate page of things we change, and I reserve the right, until I deliver the charge, to make changes according to how the trial progresses.

This is how we'll proceed: I'll ask the government first what is the first page that you have on which they wish to make a comment, and if the defendant has a page before that, we'll listen to whoever has the comment on the first page.

So, Ms. Houle, you don't have to stand, you can sit.

MS. HOULE: Page 11.

THE COURT: What's the first page on which you have a comment?

MS. HOULE: Page 11, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have anything before that,

Mr. Schacht?

MR. SCHACHT: I'm just checking. I'm sorry, I didn't organize it exactly that way.

```
1
               No, I do not have anything before that.
 2
               THE COURT: Okay. Just one minute.
 3
               Page 11.
 4
               MS. HOULE: Four lines up from the bottom of the page,
5
      your Honor, there's a remaining reference to aiding and
      abetting a violation of the IEEPA charge. I just believe that
6
 7
      that reference to an aided and abetted --
               THE COURT: Yes, we didn't.
8
9
               MS. HOULE:
                          -- can be struck.
10
               THE COURT: That slipped by, right.
11
               So it will say "violated and attempted to violate an
12
      executive order," et cetera.
13
                          "Violated or attempted to violate."
               MS. HOULE:
14
               THE COURT: Yes, "or attempted to violate."
15
               What's the next page?
16
               MS. HOULE:
                          The next page is page 24.
17
               THE COURT: Anything before that, Mr. Schacht?
               MR. SCHACHT: Yes, your Honor.
18
19
               THE COURT: What page?
20
               MR. SCHACHT: On page 19, I would ask that your --
21
               THE COURT: One minute.
22
               MR. SCHACHT: Sure.
23
               THE COURT: Yes.
24
               MR. SCHACHT: On page 19, I ask that you not give a
25
      conscious avoidance charge. I just think, given the facts in
```

the case, it's unnecessary and confusing. There's no aspects 1 here of conscious avoidance. The defendant allegedly confessed 2 3 to the crime, not with fully and affirmatively, not with any --Ms. Houle? 4 THE COURT: 5 MS. HOULE: I think, your Honor, that the conscious 6 avoidance instruction is appropriate. The defense has 7 suggested, in his opening statement and through cross-examination, that Hezbollah was a legitimate 8 9 organization, not a terrorist organization. So, to the extent 10 that the defense is going to suggest that the defendant didn't 11 understand that Hezbollah was a terrorist organization, while 12 being embedded in this conduct --13 THE COURT: I believe that Ms. Houle is correct. So I 14 will overrule the objection. 15 If it's appropriate, things have changed, you can ask me, before I deliver the charge, to consider the point again. 16 17 MR. SCHACHT: Thank you. 18 THE COURT: Next point, Ms. Houle? 19 MS. HOULE: Page 24. 20 THE COURT: Yes.

MS. HOULE: It's the second paragraph, and it's the second line of that paragraph, "made an agreement or came to an understanding to violate a particular law." We would request that "a particular" be struck and replaced with just "the law."

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: You're correct. Have you folks come up

with a better indictment to read? We have it? Okay. Thank you.

Next?

MS. HOULE: Page 26.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. HOULE: In our proposed instruction, your Honor, we had proposed that there be a reference to the fact that a conspiracy — that the defendant is presumed to be a part of a conspiracy until he affirmatively withdraws or the venture is terminated, and your Honor had removed that portion from the charge. We think it's appropriate here to include that because the evidence in this case will show that there were periods of time where the defendant was in the United States, trained and ready to attack, but was not committing any additional conduct, and I imagine that the defense will focus on that in their arguments. So the jury needs to understand that until the defendant affirmatively withdrew or the conspiracy was otherwise terminated, he was still a member.

MR. SCHACHT: Judge, I --

THE COURT: Where is it that you want me to say that?

MS. HOULE: At the end, your Honor.

MR. SCHACHT: Judge, I would object --

THE COURT: One minute.

Before the paragraph "However"?

MS. HOULE: No, your Honor. After the paragraph

1 "However."

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: What's your point, Mr. Schacht?

MR. SCHACHT: My point, Judge, is that my client is charged in the indictment from being a member of a conspiracy between 2002 and 2015, and so I just don't see it as an issue. If he withdrew from the conspiracy in 2013, or 2012, or 2009, he is still guilty. It doesn't really matter.

MS. HOULE: We agree, your Honor, but this is an accurate statement of the law, and it's applicable to the evidence here. So we think it's appropriate.

THE COURT: One minute.

I can insert something like this: "Once someone knowingly and intentionally joins a conspiracy, he remains a conspirator until either the conspiracy ends or that person leaves."

MS. HOULE: That's fine. Thank you, your Honor.

MR. SCHACHT: I object to that, but...

THE COURT: And I will insert it at the end of the middle full paragraph on page 26.

Next?

MS. HOULE: Page 38, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. HOULE: In the second paragraph, there are references to overt acts being alleged in the indictment, but we are no longer providing the jury with the specific overt

```
acts alleged in the indictment, so we believe that those
1
 2
      references should be struck.
 3
               MR. SCHACHT: I agree, your Honor.
 4
               MS. HOULE: So what I would propose, your Honor, is
5
      that --
6
               THE COURT: There should be a period after "overt
 7
      contacts" and "alleged in the indictment" should be deleted?
               MS. HOULE: I think, your Honor, what would do it is
8
9
      if the second line read: "In order for the government to
10
      satisfy its burden of proof with respect to the overt act
11
      requirement, it is not necessary for the government to prove,"
12
      then delete the rest of that sentence, and the beginning of the
13
      following sentence, so we would pick up at, "To prove that the
14
      defendant himself committed any overt act, it is sufficient for
      the government" --
15
16
               THE COURT:
                          I'll accept that.
17
               MS. HOULE: And then the final sentence in that
18
      paragraph, it would just end at "in furtherance of the
      conspiracy."
19
20
               THE COURT:
                          Okay.
21
               Next?
22
               MS. HOULE: 41. Assuming that Mr. Schacht doesn't
23
      have anything before that?
24
               MR. SCHACHT: I do not.
25
               MS. HOULE: Okay.
```

```
This is in the paragraph that begins "First," and I'm
1
      looking at the second line. What we would propose, your Honor,
 2
 3
      is for this to say: "That criterion is satisfied, as a matter
 4
      of law, if you find the defendant is quilty of one of the
5
      crimes charged in Counts One, Two, Three, or four."
6
               And, your Honor --
 7
               THE COURT:
                          One minute.
8
               MS. HOULE:
                          Sorry.
9
               THE COURT:
                          Okay. It should be three or four?
10
               MS. HOULE:
                          Right. I apologize, your Honor --
11
               THE COURT:
                           So here's the line: "First, if the
12
      defendant committed a crime of violence that can be charged in
13
      federal court, that criterion is satisfied, as a matter of law,
14
      if the defendant is found guilty of one of the crimes charged
15
      in Counts One, Two, Three, or Four."
               MS. HOULE: Thank you, your Honor.
16
17
               MR. SCHACHT: I agree, your Honor. I was going to
     make that comment as well.
18
19
               THE COURT: Good.
20
               Next?
21
               MS. HOULE: The next page that I have is page 66.
22
               MR. SCHACHT: I don't have anything before that.
23
               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
24
                           The last line of this page, your Honor,
               MS. HOULE:
25
      when you define what it means for something to be proven by a
```

preponderance of the evidence, there is a reference -- it relates back to the theory of venue, that some act happened in the Southern District of New York, but there are two theories of venue here. There is also the 3238 that's described at the beginning. So what we would propose is striking that second line in the last paragraph and, instead, just inserting "to prove something by a preponderance of the evidence means to prove that it is more likely true than not."

THE COURT: Here's the way I think the last paragraph should read: "I should note that on this issue, and this issue alone, the government may prove venue if it shows by a preponderance of the evidence that it is more likely than not that any act in furtherance of the crimes charged occurred in the Southern District of New York. The beyond a reasonable doubt standard is not required for venue. It is required for every other issue."

MR. SCHACHT: That's fine with me, your Honor.

MS. HOULE: Your Honor, sorry, the issue that I'm raising is that there are two ways that we could prove venue with respect to Counts One through Seven, and that is either as your Honor just described or by showing that the location where the defendant was first arrested was in the Southern District of New York.

THE COURT: There are a number of changes I would do here. The first two paragraphs, I'll leave as is.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Starting with the "With respect" paragraph, "With respect to all the counts, including, but not limited to, Count Eight, " I'm going to strike "with respect to all of the counts, including, but not limited to, Count Eight." The paragraph will start as follows: "Venue is also appropriate, and it is required for Count Eight that the defendant caused an act in furtherance of the crime charged to occur within the Southern District of New York." I skip the next sentence, delete it. "The government need not prove that the crime itself was committed in this district or that the defendant himself was present here. It is sufficient to satisfy this element if any act in furtherance of the crime occurred within this district. I should note that on this issue of venue, and this issue alone, the government may prove venue if it shows by a preponderance of the evidence that it is more likely than not. The beyond-a-reasonable-doubt standard is not required for It is required for every other issue." I think that captures what we're saying. MS. HOULE: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: You want me to read it again? MS. HOULE: Yes. Thank you. THE COURT: Starting with the third paragraph: "Venue is also appropriate, and it is required for Count Eight, that the defendant caused an act in furtherance of the charged

crime -- in furtherance of a crime charged to occur within the

```
Southern District of New York. The government need not prove
1
 2
      that the crime itself was committed in this district or that
 3
      the defendant himself was present here. It's sufficient to
      satisfy this element if any act in furtherance of the crime
 4
 5
      occurred in this district. I should note that on this issue of
      venue, and this issue alone, the government may prove venue if
6
 7
      it shows by a preponderance of the evidence that it is more
      likely than not that venue existed.
8
                                           The
9
      beyond-a-reasonable-doubt standard is not required for venue.
10
      It is required for every other issue."
11
               MS. HOULE:
                           Thank you, your Honor.
12
               THE COURT:
                          Next?
13
               MS. HOULE:
                          Page 68.
14
               THE COURT:
                          Yes.
15
               MS. HOULE: After the government submitted its
      requested charge, the parties entered into a stipulation as to
16
      the accuracy of the transcripts, and so we did not call
17
18
     Mr. Ehab Ali, and so we would propose, your Honor, that in that
19
      second paragraph, the first line remain, everything after that
20
      line in that paragraph be deleted and replaced with "The
21
     parties have agreed that the translations are accurate."
22
               THE COURT:
                          Okay.
23
               MS. HOULE:
                          And for that final paragraph to remain as
24
      is.
25
               THE COURT:
                           I don't know that we need the final
```

```
1
      paragraph. I say that with respect to all the exhibits.
                                                                 Ι
      don't have an objection to it being there, but it's redundant.
 2
 3
                          That's fine, your Honor.
               MS. HOULE:
 4
               THE COURT: I can take it out, Mr. Schacht?
 5
               MR. SCHACHT: Yes, that's fine, your Honor.
                           Okay. Next?
 6
               THE COURT:
 7
               MS. HOULE:
                          Page 73.
 8
               THE COURT:
                          Yes.
9
               MS. HOULE: In the second full paragraph, the second
10
      line has a reference to a cooperating witness. We would just
11
      ask to strike that reference since there's no cooperating
12
      witness here, and that may be confusing for the jury.
13
               THE COURT:
                          Done.
14
               MS. HOULE:
                          Page 74.
15
               THE COURT:
                          Yes.
16
               MS. HOULE: The last sentence of the first paragraph
17
      is a reference to recorded conversations. We would just move
18
      to strike that, as there are no recorded conversations in
      evidence.
19
20
               THE COURT: Done.
21
               MS. HOULE:
                          The next page is 77.
22
               THE COURT:
                          Okay.
23
                          Here, your Honor, the stipulations between
               MS. HOULE:
24
      the parties, there is one stipulation as to what a witness
```

would say if called to testify, but there are several

25

stipulations that certain facts are true. So what we would 1 2 propose is that the second and third lines of this charge be 3 struck and replaced with: "A stipulation of fact is an 4 agreement between the parties that a certain fact is true or that a witness, if called, would have given certain testimony." 5 6 THE COURT: Okav. 7 And then for the last line to remain. MS. HOULE: 8 THE COURT: What about the next sentence, "You must 9 accept as true"? 10 MS. HOULE: That's fine, your Honor, we can retain 11 that as well, "You must accept as true the fact stipulated and 12 that the witness -- or that the witness would have given the 13 testimony." 14 THE COURT: Done. 15 We don't have any additional changes, your MS. HOULE: 16 Honor. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Schacht? MR. SCHACHT: Your Honor, page 81, I would ask that 18 you not give this uncalled witness equally available charge. 19 20 don't think it's factually accurate, and for that reason alone, 21 I think you should not give it. There are certain witnesses --22 THE COURT: Are you intending to argue this point? 23 MR. SCHACHT: I'm not going to argue that there are 24 witnesses that the government should have called that they

didn't call. I am going to argue that they don't have

25

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

compelling evidence and compelling witnesses, but I'm not going to say they're out there in the world, and they failed to call them.

MS. HOULE: Your Honor, I think that the defense has already opened the door to this instruction. There has been cross-examination of several of the FBI agents about people who they interviewed and whether those people were witnesses in this case. That cross alone demands this instruction, your Honor.

MR. SCHACHT: I disagree, your Honor. The reason why is because, if the FBI interviewed people -- well, first of all, you have to make the assumption I know who those people are. I don't necessarily know. And then the second assumption is, if they said something that would be helpful to my client, it's not true that I could even necessarily call them. I'm not allowed to call a person who might say, I don't know if Ali Kourani is in Hezbollah or Ali Kourani is not in Hezbollah, because you wouldn't allow that testimony because if the person doesn't really have any way of knowing -- because I think the reality of what happened is, certain people were interviewed, they weren't good witnesses for the government, and so the government didn't call them. Yet, witnesses, I think, without my prompting, mentioned that there were people interviewed. One witness said -- I think Agent Costello said that he had interviewed eight people. He was creating the implication, I

think, after interviewing those eight people, he conducted some further investigation as a result of interviewing those eight people. And I just want to be able to say the government has not brought any cooperating witnesses, or any eyewitnesses, or any witnesses who can say that they've seen or heard my client do anything illegal.

MS. HOULE: Your Honor, the defense does know who all of those witnesses were who were interviewed --

THE COURT: Excuse me. Why don't I just take out the middle sentence and keep the rest?

MS. HOULE: I'm sorry, your Honor, but we don't think that that's sufficient. The point is that he had an equal opportunity or lack of opportunity to call these witnesses.

THE COURT: I'm not sure. I don't know.

MS. HOULE: I'm sorry, your Honor, but I would also note that it's not limited to the cross-examination of Special Agent Costello. This came up, as well, in the cross-examination of Special Agent Ganci, and there, the defense went so far as to elicit hearsay about what one of those witnesses would say about the defendant's membership in Hezbollah.

THE COURT: I don't know if the defendant had an ability to get information from these witnesses.

MS. HOULE: They're his family members, your Honor.

THE COURT: Not all these people were talking about

family members.

MS. HOULE: Most of them are, especially the ones that the special agents were cross-examined about. And we turned over all the 302s from those interviews. Those people are in United States, they're in New York, for the most part. He absolutely had an opportunity to call those people.

MR. SCHACHT: Judge, I can't call those people because they don't have any relevant testimony. The government would have objected, and you would have rightfully sustained the objection. I can't call a witness to say, I've never seen the defendant commit a crime.

MS. HOULE: If it wasn't relevant, then why did he cross-examine all of the FBI agents about what those people would have said, including over our objection with regard to the defendant's brother, Moustapha? It's page 65 of the transcript.

MR. SCHACHT: Judge, the reason I asked FBI agents about who they'd spoken to is because I wanted to point out — and I'm going to point out in summation — that the FBI has conducted a very thorough, complete investigation, and, as a result of that complete and thorough investigation, they've been unable to bring a single witness to court to implicate —

THE COURT: I don't think that's a proper argument.

MR. SCHACHT: It's not proper for me to say the FBI has conducted a good investigation?

THE COURT: What's that got to do with anything?

MR. SCHACHT: It's got to do with a lot. I'm making the point that they've been unable to bring evidence to court, despite the fact that they've done a marvelous investigation.

THE COURT: What evidence are you talking about?

MR. SCHACHT: I'm talking about the fact that they

don't have a recording of my client doing anything illegal,

they don't have an email from my client doing anything illegal,

they don't have a witness observing or overhearing my client

doing anything illegal. They've introduced tons of emails, and

tons of Google searches, and all kinds of electronic proof, and

none of those things are themselves illegal. Obviously, the

government's free to argue that they corroborated --

THE COURT: Here's my ruling: "There are several persons whose names you've heard during the course of the trial, but who did not appear at the trial to testify. You should not draw any inference or reach any conclusions as to what other persons would have testified to had they been called. The question you have to decide is whether the evidence in the trial proves beyond a reasonable doubt the crimes charged against Ali Kourani."

MR. SCHACHT: That's fine with me, your Honor.

MS. HOULE: I don't think, your Honor, that addresses an argument that has already been made to the jury through cross-examination that these particular witnesses were

interviewed and that they have not been called here to testify, including the defendant's brother, which is page 65 of the transcript.

THE COURT: They may not be subject to subpoena.

MR. SCHACHT: I'm not sure which brother they're talking about.

THE COURT: Moustapha.

MR. SCHACHT: Moustapha is not in the United States.

THE COURT: He wouldn't be subject to subpoena.

MS. HOULE: It's his brother. He remains in contact with his brother, your Honor. And this isn't the only person who came up during cross-examination. I note, again, that the defense cross-examined Special Agent Costello specifically about whether those people were going to be witnesses in this case, which suggests to the jury that the FBI had an obligation or the only opportunity to call them.

THE COURT: If you had objected, I would have stricken the question.

MS. HOULE: Well, we renew our objection, your Honor, then, to the testimony at page 65.

THE COURT: It's too late.

MS. HOULE: Then I think, then, your Honor, it's not too late to strike that, but also to address this argument that has been presented through cross-examination of several witnesses, the best remedy would be to give this instruction.

MR. SCHACHT: Judge, as to Moustapha, as far as I'm aware, there is a warrant for his arrest, I believe. He's not in the United States. Subpoenaing him in another country, I wish I had the power to give people visas. He's not a U.S. citizen. I can't parole him into the United States. I don't think I could call him.

MS. HOULE: The defense --

THE COURT: There's ways you can get his testimony if you wanted to. Here's what it's going to be: The second sentence that I deleted will have in its place "Each party had the right to call witnesses. You should not draw any inferences or reach any conclusions as to what other persons would have testified to had they been called. The question you have to decide is whether the evidence in the trial proves beyond a reasonable doubt the crimes charged against the defendant, Ali Kourani." We're still going with that.

MS. HOULE: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. SCHACHT: You have my objection, your Honor. I object to that charge.

THE COURT: You like the charge?

MR. SCHACHT: No, you changed the language.

THE COURT: I added: "Each party had the right to call witnesses."

MR. SCHACHT: Yes. I think that somewhat shifts the burden to me when I have no obligation to call any witnesses.

THE COURT: Here's my suggestion: "There are several persons whose names you have heard during the course of the trial who did not appear at trial to testify. The government is not required to call each and every witness in interviews. You should not draw any inferences as to what any absent person would have testified to had they been called. The question you have to decide is whether the evidence in the trial proves beyond a reasonable doubt the crimes charged against the defendant, Ali Kourani."

MR. SCHACHT: I object to that, your Honor. I think --

THE COURT: I've taken out the question --

MR. SCHACHT: I think the jury should be permitted to draw inferences about what noncalled witnesses may say.

THE COURT: No. Only if there is some particular basis for suggesting that they're being suppressed. We're going with this one, what I just read. Should I read it again?

MR. SCHACHT: No. Thank you, your Honor.

MS. HOULE: Your Honor, again, for the Court to instruct the jury that the defendant had an opportunity to call witnesses is not a burden shift. That's an instruction that's regularly given in this court. If you wanted to remedy or address the defense's concern, you could include a line about how the defendant has no burden, but that doesn't mean that he didn't have the opportunity to call witnesses.

THE COURT: I understand. We're going with what I read out.

MR. SCHACHT: I only have one more comment about the proposed jury charge, your Honor.

THE COURT: If Mr. Schacht opens the door to you on this issue, there are ways that you can rebut it, Ms. Houle.

Go ahead.

MS. HOULE: Yes, your Honor. I'm sorry, your Honor, but we believe that he's already opened the door on this issue.

THE COURT: Mr. Schacht?

MR. SCHACHT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: What's your next point?

MR. SCHACHT: My next point is page 84. This ties into my pretrial request to charge, and so I'll just basically renew that application, just for the record, for possible preservation for appeal purposes, but I don't believe that the jury should be instructed that the statements obtained from my client by the government were lawfully obtained. I think that they should also be charged that they could find on their own, the jury could, that they were involuntarily made, my client's statements, but that is an issue for which the jury should be allowed to make their own determination. Just for the record, I'll just recite a couple of the things that I cited earlier. Obviously, this was already fully briefed, but I cited the case of Crane v. Kentucky, at 476 U.S. 683, and both sides briefed

this in writing, but I want to renew that application.

THE COURT: Denied.

MR. SCHACHT: And then, your Honor, I have one final request, which is not included. It's something that I'd ask for you to include in the jury charge, which is that, I think, given the particular facts of this case, I would ask that you make it clear to the jury that it is not a crime to like or even be a supporter of Hezbollah, that the crime is providing material support. The reason why I ask for that instruction — and it could simply be one line — is that I think a reasonable jury could conclude —

THE COURT: Where do you want me to say it?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SCHACHT: I want you to say it when discussing the indictment, that --

THE COURT: Give me the page.

MR. SCHACHT: -- when you're discussing -- I'll give you the page. In page either 13 or 14, just because I think a reasonable view of the evidence could be that my client likes Hezbollah or believes in the mission of Hezbollah, and so, in a colloquial sense, is a supporter of Hezbollah, but that that's not illegal in the United States, but providing material support, obviously, is illegal, just so he's not convicted because he looked at some YouTube videos.

MS. HOULE: Your Honor, the instruction does not --

THE COURT: One minute.

```
If it goes anywhere, it will go somewhere on page 17.
1
               I don't think these need any further embellishment.
 2
 3
      Your request is declined.
 4
               MR. SCHACHT: All right, your Honor. I would ask,
5
      then, that you include the full statutory language, so that
      it's clear -- it's even in the indictment -- that the provision
6
 7
      of educational or medical supplies to Hezbollah is not a crime.
      That's specifically included, so, then, the jury will
8
9
      understand that it's possible to support a foreign terrorist
10
      organization in certain ways and have it not be criminal. I
      think that that's actually in the indictment.
11
12
               MS. HOULE: Your Honor, there is a line on page 15.
13
      In the second full paragraph, it says: "The term 'material
14
      support or resources' does not include medicine or religious
15
     materials."
16
               MR. SCHACHT: I did not see that. I apologize.
17
               THE COURT: That's covered.
18
               Next point?
               MR. SCHACHT: Your Honor, I have no further points
19
20
      about the jury charge. I have just motions to dismiss.
21
               THE COURT: Does the government have anything further?
22
               MS. HOULE:
                          No. Thank you, your Honor.
23
               Your Honor, I did have one question: Is it your
24
      Honor's practice to send the exhibits to the jury room?
25
               THE COURT: It is my practice not to send the exhibits
```

to the jury room. It's my practice to have the exhibits collected, and if the jury wants it, they can have it. I will try to ask them to define, and ask them in particular, and limit it that way, but it's not my practice to send in all the exhibits.

MS. HOULE: Perhaps, your Honor, then, on page 96 of the charge, where you note that the jurors may request particular testimony, you could also note that they can request a particular exhibit if they provide the exhibit number.

MR. SCHACHT: That sounds okay to me, also, but how are they going to provide the exhibit number if they're not given a list of the exhibits?

THE COURT: They've been taking them down.

MR. SCHACHT: Okay.

THE COURT: Here's the opening lines: "Have the foreperson send me a note dated with the time, describing the particular item of a particular witness' testimony you wish to hear or the exhibits you may wish to see. Please understand that it may take some time to recover the evidence you request. You should continue to deliberate in the meantime. Also, if you do send me any notes," et cetera.

MS. HOULE: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MS. HOULE: No. Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else?

```
1
               MR. SCHACHT: Nothing. Thank you.
               THE COURT: Okay. So except as either side objected,
 2
 3
      is the charge satisfactory to the government?
 4
               MS. HOULE: Yes, your Honor.
 5
               THE COURT: To the defendant?
               MR. SCHACHT: Yes, other than as I objected. Thank
 6
 7
      you.
               THE COURT: That's what I said.
8
9
               Okay. See you tomorrow at 10:00 o'clock.
10
               MR. SCHACHT: Judge, could I just briefly make my
     motions to dismiss?
11
12
               THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Schacht. Yes. Hold on
13
      a minute. Thank you for reminding me.
14
               We haven't gone over the verdict form, before you get
15
      on to the motions, which is Court Exhibit 5. Are there any
      problems with the verdict form, Ms. Houle?
16
17
               MS. HOULE: No. Thank you, your Honor.
               THE COURT: Mr. Schacht?
18
19
               MR. SCHACHT: No problems. Thank you, Judge.
20
               THE COURT: Okay.
21
               I need two minutes.
22
               (Pause)
23
               (Continued on next page)
24
25
```

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: OK. Mr. Schact, motions?

MR. SCHACHT: Your Honor, I'll simultaneously make a motion at the close of the government's case and the close of the defense case --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SCHACHT: -- to direct a verdict in my client's In particular, I would ask that your Honor dismiss favor. Counts Three, Four and Five, which are the counts dealing with military training and machine guns and explosive devices.

I think in particular those three counts, there was a total lack of corroboration for the statements made by my client. And I know you denied my jury charge earlier on, the need for requirement of a corroboration of a confession, but I would ask that you consider at this time dismissing those counts because the evidence did not corroborate what he said on those counts. And when you made your earlier ruling you had not yet heard the evidence at the trial.

Thank you.

THE COURT: So Counts Three, Four and Five is what you think the government hasn't proved, right?

MR. SCHACHT: I am moving to dismiss all eight counts but I think in particular --

THE COURT: Well, let's focus on Three, Four and Five.

MR. SCHACHT: Yes.

THE COURT: It charges that the defendant sometime in

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

or about 2011 in Lebanon and elsewhere knowingly received military type training from and on behalf of Hezbollah. That's a key section. So, the evidence is that when he was 16 -that's as of 2000 -- he went to boot camp and then he went twice more. One of them was in 2011. And I think the evidence shows, if I remember correctly, that he had advanced training in the use of various kinds of weapons and explosives.

Mr. Bove, do you want to handle this?

MR. BOVE: Yes, your Honor.

Thank you.

THE COURT: I think it's better if you stand.

MR. BOVE: Yes, your Honor.

So, the evidence on Counts Three, Four and Five comes from a couple of sources. Two agents, special agents Shannon and Costello testified at trial about the military type training that is at issue in Counts Three, Four and Five. they described it as your Honor just did, statements by the defendant that he attended an Islamic Jihad Organization training in Lebanon, specifically, a place called Birkat Jabrur in approximately 2011.

Firstly, Rule 29, as your Honor knows, the government gets all the inferences available from the evidence. So, the one agent's testimony is enough to get passed Rule 29 but there is corroboration. In those interviews at Seton Hall the defendant actually circled or he had his attorney identify the

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

specific weapons that he was trained on. So, it's not just, the evidence is not just what the agent said.

THE COURT: And there's a picture in particular of him brandishing a machine gun under the photographs of Ayatollah Khomeini and --

That photograph, your Honor, is from a MR. BOVE: Facebook record and it is not a photograph of the defendant just so we're clear. And so, we're not relying on that for purposes of this was argument. What we are relying on though is that it's Government Exhibit 807. It's a packet of photos of weapons that the agents showed to the defendant at Seton Hall. And he said, I'm concerned about initialing them myself but Mr. Denbeaux can put a mark on them. These are the ones that are used. So he identified an Glock, an MP5, an AK-47, a PKM, that belt-fed machine gun and a rocket propelled grenade launcher. So, that's a physical document, Government Exhibit 807, that corroborates what he said in the interview.

In addition, there are travel records in evidence that show that the defendant went to Lebanon in June of 2011 just before the training started. He left in August right after. So, we're entitled at this phase to all the inferences in our favor. So, the agents' testimony is enough but there is some corroboration here and I just described it.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Bove.

I deny the motion with regard to Three, Four and Five

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

for the reasons discussed by Mr. Bove.

What about the other counts?

MR. SCHACHT: Your Honor, my argument is really the same as to the other counts. I think that there is a lack of corroboration. And I don't want to belabor the point too much but the types of corroboration that Mr. Bove is talking about are all from the defendant. So, my defendant's, my client's statements are not corroborated. Looking at the pictures and saying that's a gun, that's all from him.

And so, that's my argument, your Honor. It is simply not corroborated in any way other than from himself and I know about the travel records. I know he's gone back and forth to Lebanon a number of times. We have that in evidence. I don't think that corroborates the fact that he's been in Lebanon. That doesn't corroborate the fact that he had military training or did anything illegal.

THE COURT: Mr. Bove.

It's really an incredible perspective, MR. BOVE: judge, that's being offered.

THE COURT: Don't use epithets. Just answer.

MR. BOVE: The defendant confessed to this, judge. admitted to doing it to each and every element of each and every count in the indictment.

THE COURT: Is there any evidence, aside from his words?

MR. BOVE: Yes, your Honor. The different sources of evidence are on his laptop, his e-mail account, the Facebook records, the physical evidence seized from his apartment, a set of notes where he wrote down an acronym for the IJO himself, wrote down some of the training and the tasks that he carried out.

So, the corroboration issue, we believe it's about reliability. Is the defendant's confession reliable? It's facially an issue that can be raised at this procedural posture under Rule 29? But there is sufficient corroboration. Even just the circumstances of the meetings. The defendant asked for these meetings. There's sufficient corroboration to find the defendant's statements are reliable. They were appropriately deemed admissible by your Honor and there's other evidence in the record that backs this up.

THE COURT: I deny the motion for the reasons discussed by Mr. Bove.

Anything else, Mr. Schact?

MR. SCHACHT: No. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Bove?

MR. BOVE: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: So, tomorrow morning at ten o'clock

Mr. Bove will open. We'll have the first summation. He said

that he will keep it within two hours. Mr. Schact will have

the second summation and Mr. Bove will have a short reply, and

Case 1:17-cr-00417-AKH Document 113 Filed 05/31/19 Page 32 of 32

J5EAAKOU2

Charge Conference

it'll be time for me to instruct the jury also. They'll deliberate on Thursday and whatever else. We're going to work this Friday unless the jury has resolved the case. MR. SCHACHT: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: OK. (Adjourned to Wednesday, May 15, 2019 at ten a.m.)